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JOHNSON, HICKS

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

Prepared and Privately Printed for

ELIZABETH HICKS JOHNSON

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Dedication

To the Memory of

Her Son

William Amos Johnson, Jr.

Whose Youthful Successes Were
Convincing Auguries of Noble Attainments
to Come and Whose Impress is Deep
Upon the Lives of Those Who Knew Him;

Her Husband

William Amos Johnson

Who Was Called From His Accustomed Places in
the Full Vigor of Splendid Manhood; and

Her Parents

William Jackson Hicks

and

Julia Louise Harrison Hicks

To Whom Were Granted Great Length
of Years and Rich Opportunities for Service;

This Volume is Dedicated in Tender
Devotion by

Elizabeth Hicks Johnson

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JOHNSON ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three lions' heads erased gules, crowned or.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

Johnson

Pendleton

Hicks

Taylor

Harrison

Davenport

JOHNSON.

Symbolic:

The shield is silver and signifies purity and justice. Red is the military color and denotes valor and courage. The chevron represents the rooftree of a house and is emblematic of protection. Bravest of all animals, the lion's head portrays the bearer as a brave and stalwart man possessed of deathless courage and supreme wisdom.

HICKS

Symbolic:

The red shield stands for military prowess and courage, and gold signifies generosity and elevation of mind. The fesse or girdle of honor indicates the bearer to be always in readiness to serve the public. Emblem of fidelity of ancient Royal France, the fleur-de-lis was often given to those who distinguished themselves in the old English-French Wars.

HARRISON.

Symbolic:

The shield of azure stands for loyalty and truth. Ermine, the perfect emblem of dignity, is as are all furs the sign of superiority. The estoiles also convey this meaning and the bars are the bearing of one who sets the bars of conscience, religion and honor against angry passions and evil temptations.

PENDLETON.

Symbolic:

Red is the military color and signifies courage. The inescutcheon of silver signifies purity and justice and the escallops indicate the first bearer to have made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The dragon is held to be the most vigilant of all beasts and symbolizes a courageous defender of treasure—perhaps as indicated by the escallop a defender of Christianity.

TAYLOR

Symbolic:

The shield of ermine was granted to those of superior station and is emblematic of dignity and honor. The chief symbolizes a leader or chieftain, and the lion a brave and supremely courageous warrior, probably one who engaged in the wars with France, indicated by the fleur-de-lis. The boars' heads are the emblem of hospitality and courage and the crest conveys the same meaning as the shield in general.

DAVENPORT.

Symbolic:

Silver denotes purity and justice and black constancy. In all its forms the cross is the badge of the Christian and signifies a crusader bearer. The chevron denotes protection and was awarded for the achievement of some notable enterprise.

JOHNSON.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three lions' heads erased gules, crowned or.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

HICKS.

Arms—Gules, a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis or.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

HARRISON.

Arms—Azure, two bars ermine between six estoiles argent, three, two and one.
(Crozier: "Virginia Heraldica.")

PENDLETON.

Arms—Gules, an inescutcheon argent, between four escallops or.

Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a demi-dragon, wings expanded or, holding an escallop argent.

Motto—*Maneo Qualis Manebam.*

(Bellet: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Vol. IV, p. 224.)

TAYLOR.

Arms—Ermine, a lion rampant guardant azure, on a chief embattled gules a fleur-de-lis or, between two boars' heads couped erect argent.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed in armor, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a javelin all proper, pendent from the wrist by a ribbon azure and resting on a wreath of the colors, an escutcheon gules, thereon a boar's head couped erect argent.

Motto—*Consequitur quodcunque petit.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

DAVENPORT.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

Johnson

URING the Colonial period, according to family records, one of the name of Johnston came from England and settled in North Carolina. Records of the Colony in that early period were necessarily scarce, and of printed history there is little to consult, but the earliest census records of the newly-formed American nation show the family as settled not only in North Carolina, but in Johnston County itself, where the early family name itself appears likewise in the form Johnson.

I

JACOB JOHNSON was probably the American ancestor of the family. He is not listed in any abstract of testators and their devisees up to the date 1760, making the concluding fact that he was the immigrant ancestor. His name appears in a list of company of foot to be stationed at Ye County line of Johnston and Craven counties, North Carolina, about 1752. In 1751 he received a patent for three hundred acres in Craven County. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Craven County, March 11, 1777. Jacob Johnson left a will, probated in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, in 1782. In this he devises to his sons *Amos,* of whom further; Jacob, and Jordan.

(North Carolina Records, Vol. XXII, pp. 319, 1250. Grimes: "Abstracts of North Carolina Wills." Old: "Abstracts of North Carolina Wills," p. 109.)

II

AMOS JOHNSON, son of Jacob Johnson, was born about 1730, and died in 1797. He left the following will:

> In the name of God, Amen, I, Amos Johnson, of the county of Johnston and State of North Carolina, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following:
>
> To wife Mary.
>
> " son Abel.

" " Amos.
" " Allen.
" " Willie.
" daughter Lucy Stephenson.
" " Phebe Matthews.
" son *James Johnson,* of whom further.

Witnesses:
AMOS JOHNSON,
A. CARAWAY,
JAMES JOHNSON and his wife *Mary.*

(Bequests included a number of slaves.)

I do declare this to be my last will and testament this second day of September, 1797. Probated same year.

(Signed) AMOS JOHNSON.

(Will Book I, Johnston County, North Carolina, pp. 112-13.)

III

JAMES JOHNSON, son of Amos and Mary Johnson, inherited his father's plantation. His will follows:

James Johnson's will, probated Johnston County, North Carolina, September 29, 1837:

"In the name of God, Amen, I, James Johnson, make this my last will and testament in manner and form following."

To wife Mary.
" son *William,* of whom further.
" " Aldridge.
" daughter Pensavilla Woodall, wife of William Woodall.
" " Ginsey Coats, wife of Alvin Coats.
" " Eliza Johnson.
" " Martha Penny Johnson.
" " Eliza Jane Johnson.
" " Angelina Johnson.

All to wife Mary, to be divided at her death among the above-named children. Among the property named specifically are seven slaves.

(Signed) JAMES JOHNSON.

(*Ibid.,* p. 511.)

IV

WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of James and Mary Johnson, died intestate, and his estate was not administered. His children were both minors at the time

W. A. Jones

Elizabeth Hicks Johnson

of his decease, therefore his estate automatically came into the possession of his wife. The 1860 census of Johnston County rates the personal estate of Elizabeth Johnson at one hundred dollars and real estate at one hundred fifty dollars. In the census of the same year we find:

Clayton, Johnston County, North Carolina, census 1860.
Elizabeth Johnson, born N. C., age 61.
Keren Harrison, female, born N. C., age 52.
Thomas Johnson, born N. C., age 17. Works on farm.
Joseph Johnson, born N. C., age 14.

William Johnson married Elizabeth Harrison. They had many children, but all died young except *Joseph L.*, of whom further; and Thomas.

(1860 Census Johnston County, North Carolina, p. 715. Family data.)

V

JOSEPH L. JOHNSON, son of William and Elizabeth (Harrison) Johnson, was born in Johnston County, near Clayton, North Carolina, about 1846, and died in 1926. He spent his whole life in North Carolina and was active in the advancement of his community. He was not married in 1870, as in that year he was listed in Clayton County, age twenty-six, a railroad clerk, in which field his son, William Amos, followed him.

Joseph L. Johnson married Susannah (Betty) Elizabeth Weaver. (Weaver V.) They had eight children, of whom the second was *William Amos,* of whom further.

(Census Records of North Carolina, 1850, p. 12; 1870, p. 1.)

VI

WILLIAM AMOS JOHNSON, son of Joseph L. and Susannah (Betty) Elizabeth (Weaver) Johnson, was born at Clayton, North Carolina, January 15, 1874, and died October 16, 1913. He received his early education in the public schools of Clayton County, where he gained a well-grounded foundation. Constantly, through the years he builded upon these fundamentals. Always a student, and fond of reading, he acquired a breadth of knowledge, diverse as it was accurate. Entering the business world as a young man, his first position was as a clerk with the Southern Railroad, in the company's office at Mebane, North Carolina. His duties conscientiously discharged, he was promoted to a similar position at

Durham, North Carolina. His abilities were so evident to his superiors in the offices in which he was employed that Colonel W. A. Turk, one of the officials of the Southern Railroad, decided to employ him as private secretary. Mr. Johnson then came to Raleigh. As in his previous business connections, he achieved well-merited recognition. Colonel Turk was a man of wide influence and a man of discernment as well. He appreciated the valuable service which Mr. Johnson gave to him and the railroad company at all times. When Colonel Turk went to Charlotte, his secretary removed there with him also, and when the former was honored by election to General Passenger Agent, with offices in Washington, D. C., the latter went with him to that city. Alert, keen-minded, with unusual executive ability, these years of experience widened the scope of Mr. Johnson's understanding of men and affairs. Colonel Turk stood ready to vouch for his character and his decided merit for advance. The Southern Railroad made Mr. Johnson Eastern Passenger Agent and he was sent to New York City, where he and his family made their home for a few years. In 1903, however, Mr. Johnson determined on a change of business connections and went to Chicago as executive in a coal company, Rogers Brown and Company, where he remained for a short time. From this city he went to Pittsburgh, though remaining with the same organization. After a time he severed his connections with them and became General Sales Agent for the Jamison Coal and Coke Company. He retained this important position until the time of his death, being one of the organization's most valued men, securer of increased business, and a supporter of the strictest ethics in its transactions.

In this brief summary of the outward details of the life of William Amos Johnson, we touch only those matters which met the eye in daily living. Of his touch with men who met him in his daily business and social life we can read between the lines with a clearness that is refreshing, for this man's whole existence was a clear and open book. He possessed talent in no mean degree, his clever ideas and carefully worked out plans proving more than profitable to his associates. He shared loyally and gave of his very best even though no personal reward seemed at hand. Mr. Johnson worked hard and found joy in his work, finding with the philosopher that "the whole soul of a man is composed into a kind of real harmony the instant he sets himself to work." It was this industry, coupled with the marked ability which enabled him to achieve such fortunate success for himself in business. His talents and work were astutely directed, and although still a young man at the time of his death, he had made for himself a

John Hicks Johnson

Mary Elizabeth Johnson

Margaret Louise Johnson

place and name in the business world, and builded for the future of his wife and children.

William Amos Johnson married, June 4, 1901, at Oxford, North Carolina, Elizabeth W. Hicks. (Hicks V.)

Children:

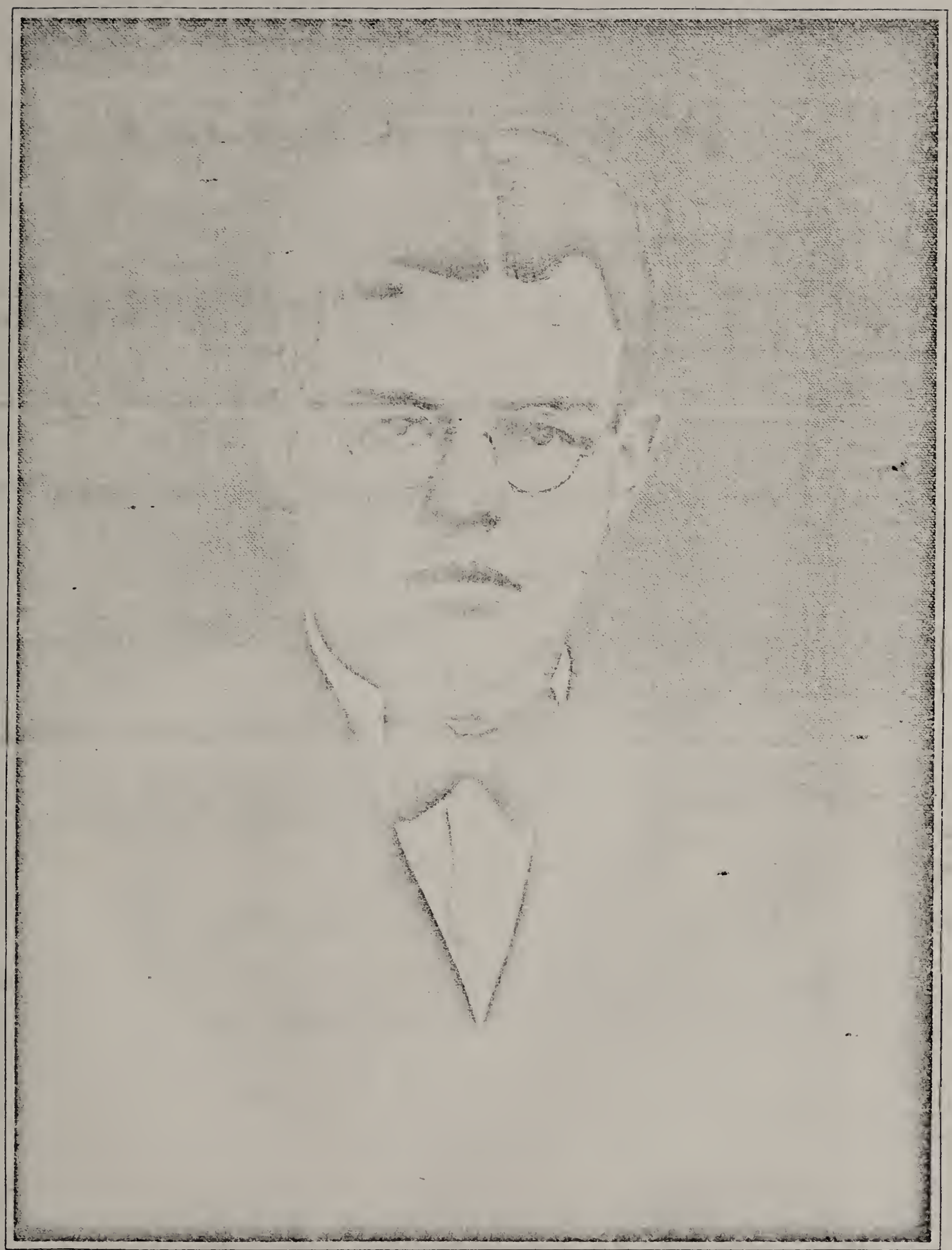
1. *William Amos, Jr.,* whose life account follows.
2. John Hicks.
3. Mary Elizabeth.
4. Margaret Louise.

WILLIAM AMOS JOHNSON died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1913, at the age of thirty-nine years. It may be said of him that he was cut off in the very flower of his career. Such was the case. He had accomplished much in business, had advanced to a position of honor and distinction in large affairs, and without a doubt would have advanced still further. Poignant regret at his passing was mellowed in realization that his years, though brief in number, were unusually well employed, not alone in his own service and that of his beloved family, but in the service of mankind as well.

His was a many-sided life, a full life in the finest sense. His business progress we have seen, but this engrossed neither all of his time nor attention. His life philosophy, based on the highest ethical and religious beliefs, made him see beyond the casual affairs of the day, to the wider issues of life as men should live it, in a world of brotherhood. Politically, Mr. Johnson owed allegiance to the Democratic party. Acquaintances in political fields, while secretary to Colonel Turk, became his life-long friends, and in his harmonious associations with them was wielded an influence far from inconsiderable. In church affiliation he was a Baptist, attended that church and sang in its choir. He assisted in many worthy undertakings of a philanthropic or humanitarian nature, whether sponsored by his denomination or another. There was nothing of the bigot about him; personal honor was his watchword; and the ideals which he knew to be correct were never forsaken.

In his close friendships and social life he was courteous and considerate. Home-loving, taking the greatest of his pleasures at home with his loved ones, he belonged to no clubs. He did not care for them, the enjoyments of his home life being all that he could desire.

Mr. Johnson knew that his world was a fair one, and that to his Creator joy in its opportunities for life and happiness is deepest praise. Reading gave him



Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

William A Johnson

great joy, music charmed and uplifted him. Outdoor sports and recreations gave him zest and interest. He was fond of tennis, baseball and football, fond of travel, and took great pleasure and profit in new scenes and new outlooks.

Genial, ready always with a smile, possessor of a firm handclasp, he was an intensely human figure. His benevolences were performed without ostentation, as his sympathy with those around him was unadulterated, quiet in its expression. The world is better for his having been upon it, and his memory will live.

His was a courageous life, bearing the courage of daily duties faithfully performed. Carlyle has said:

> There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man; also it may be said, there is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but it is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.

(Thomas Carlyle: "Sir Walter Scott," London and Westminster Review, 1838. Family data.)

VII

WILLIAM AMOS JOHNSON, JR., M. D., son of William Amos and Elizabeth W. (Hicks) Johnson, was born in New York City, April 26, 1902, and died at Rutherfordton, North Carolina, November 25, 1927. Carelessly our human speech measures time as short or long, and casually we speak of his life as short, but buttressed by the wisdom and unselfishness of his manhood, his attainment is the only true standard which may be applied as measure to his life.

> He most lives who thinks most,
> Feels the noblest, acts the best.

The business affairs of his father had taken the family to New York, and these same reasons called them to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where his early boyhood days were happily lived in the charming family circle. The influence of these early days did much to shape his future. Loving care, conscientiously guided education and healthful recreation filled the hours. When the boy was only eleven years of age his father died and the mother and her family went back to the South and the home in Raleigh, North Carolina. Here, though saddened by the loss of the beloved father, the family took up the course of its life bravely and William Amos Johnson, Jr., formed a new group of friends, went on with his schooling, and his recreation, a normal and more than usually, intelligent lad. His student record in the Raleigh High School, from which he was graduated in 1919 as president of his class, was a fine one. His, however, was a well-rounded

life and studious and successful as he was with his appointed tasks, yet there was always time for happy fun and friendly comradeship. There was always a lively group with which to spend the leisure hours, and "Bill" Johnson, as he was affectionately called, was ever popular. As well as secular training, he received religious culture and became affiliated with the Baptist church of Raleigh. In the fall of 1919, upon his graduation from high school, William Amos Johnson, Jr., entered Wake Forest College in North Carolina as a medical student, for he was determined upon his calling. During the four years of his work in that college he developed to higher degrees his keen propensity for studious application. He won high place as student and at the same time took a most active part in the athletics of the college, where he served all four years upon the football team.

Those who knew him during this period of his life speak a note of praise which should find place here. In the words of a companion of those days we gain a picture of the young man, and if hearts grow sad that he was called so early away from the scenes he loved, yet a breath of thankfulness that he lived to glimpse the finest must rise above it all.

This young friend of William Amos Johnson, Jr., speaks clearly and finely when he says:

> It was my fortunate lot to know Bill from boyhood, from the time we were in grammar school together, throughout high school and college days, and during his brief and untimely terminated professional career. Among his most striking qualities were his constancy of character and steadfastness of nature, which were evident throughout his entire life. Consequently, Bill as a college student was the same as Bill the man. . . . Among his many qualities there were two that stand out strikingly: these were his exceptional modesty and his generous nature. There were times when those who loved Bill told him that he was too modest. He could accomplish more, and ask less recognition or credit for it, than any man I have ever known. He never sought the spotlight of public acclaim; he never cared for publicity, he abhorred flattery, and regarded each of his notable achievements as being merely matters of duty.

Generous, fair-minded, courageous, sharing his possessions and helping where he could, the good wishes of his fellow-students followed when he graduated from Wake Forest College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Medicine in June, 1923, and decided to finish his medical course in the University of Pennsylvania. The following quotation is from a letter written to Dean William Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania at this time:

> I am enclosing the application of Mr. William A. Johnson for admission to your third year medical class this fall. Permit me to say that Mr. Johnson is one of the best all-round students we have ever had. He is not only an excellent student, but is a man of the highest moral character. His record is not surpassed by any member of the class. I feel positive that he will make good with you in every respect. Since Mr. Johnson is the first man whom I have asked you to take during the six years I have been connected with the College, it is only natural that I should seek the very best man I have to send you. Furthermore, I believe that if you will take him he will satisfy you so well in every particular that hereafter you will not hesitate to take our men. In short, I cannot recommend Mr. Johnson too highly, either as a man or a student. Allow me to go so far as to say that if Mr. Johnson does not satisfy you in every respect, I will promise not to ask you to take another man from here. I have faith in Mr. Johnson both as a man and as a student; and I am asking you to give us an opportunity to put our faith to the test.

William Amos Johnson, Jr., was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1925. The next year he spent as resident physician in the Kansas City General Hospital, gaining through his daily contact with human problems of sickness and need a most valuable training. His ready sympathy and his spontaneous friendliness marked him as the ideal physician.

In 1926 Wake Forest College offered him the position of Professor of Anatomy. He accepted this and entered, in September of that year, upon the many duties of what looked to be a most promising career. There were five professors in Wake Forest College Medical School, Dr. Johnson being the youngest. His professional duties were many and difficult, while in addition he voluntarily assumed the post of trainer and physician to the football squad. Again the words of one who shared those days speak best to tell their story:

> It is good to have known such a man. It is good for us, fellow classmen, to have known him in our school days when impressions on us are immediate and most vivid. It is good to have known him at a time and in circumstances when our knowledge could be more intimate than amid later days of life when the hurry of affairs would crowd us into comparative isolation from each other and leave scant time for converse and for friendship. It is good to have known him, and to feel his influence upon us still.

A little over a year after he took up his work with Wake Forest College, Dr. William Amos Johnson's life and career were terminated when upon Thanks-

giving Day, November 25, 1927, he attended the football game at Asheville, and on the return trip home the automobile in which he was riding was struck by another car. He was fatally hurt in the collision.

Words inadequately express emotion, but one who loved him said:

> If the criterion of this life is success, then the most successful life is the one that masters each task as it is met. According to this standard, Dr. Johnson's life was as complete as if he had lived to be an old man. He succeeded as an athlete, as a student, as a physician, as a teacher, and as a man.

So they gathered together to do him honor in Wingate Hall at Wake Forest College, April 26, 1928. His family of loved ones grieved sorely but "not as those who have no hope," knowing full well that "oftimes celestial benedictions assume this dark disguise," and "What seems to us sad funereal tapers, may be heaven's distant lamps," and so they all gathered in the silent, reverent numbers; his family, the boys and young men to whom his daily sharing of joys and problems had meant so much, and all others who had learned to love this boy. One of them speaks for all:

> The death of William Johnson does not close the chapter of his life; rather it brings to us more clearly the value of his life and principles, and in his death the influence and inspiration of his character are given a new and more forceful meaning that will live forever in our minds, urging us to a higher and nobler plane of unselfishness and usefulness.

With his youthful friends were those mature men who had so honored his worth-while manhood that they had called him to share their work. President F. P. Gaines of the college closed the beautiful memorial service with this expression of his appreciation and of his hope:

> After so many heartfelt tributes to the memory of our beloved professor, there remains little to be said except an attempted estimate of the loss sustained by Wake Forest College in his going. Those who knew him, who understood his rich though retiring personality and his great competence for service, will agree with me that our loss is beyond all calculation.
>
> To the fulfillment of the duties which he here assumed, Doctor Johnson brought rare endowment. His was a mind of a student and his was the fidelity of the scholar. Alike in his own academic work and in his instructional activities, he manifested a comprehension that simplified itself in terms of great clarity. He had the faculty of commanding knowledge in a fashion that made him master of his field and he had the

gift of exposition so that he could transfer knowledge to others. He was equipped by nature, singularly well equipped by nature, both to know and to share what he knew. Coupled with his native capacity there was the moral intensity of purpose that left him unsatisfied with anything short of pronounced excellence.

But the mental qualifications which he demonstrated were after all not so significant in his work as the traits of personality, the spiritual attributes recognized best by those who were intimately acquainted with him. Doctor Johnson had the capacity for strong, quiet enthusiasms, for deep loyalty, for beautiful affection. It was our immeasurable advantage that in large degree this institution was the object of his enthusiasm and his loyalty, and our boys were the happy ends of much of his affection.

Thus he brought to the college far more than even the most generous interpretation of contractural obligation could imply. He gave us not the mere discharge of duty, though he never failed in this; he gave us the bounty of his talent, his time, his interest. There was little pretension in his work; he blew no trumpets announcing the surplus of his service; gentle and modest in every relationship, he vaunted not himself. But his helpfulness in courteous consideration for every one of his students, in tireless watch-care over our athletes, in tender devotion to the boys who were sick, and intelligent analysis of the currents of campus life as they affected the welfare of the college community,—this helpfulness was of the quality of highest service. I must be allowed to enlarge a moment upon his generous relations with individual students. Kindness flowed from him like a fountain of pure water, unpolluted by cant or hypocrisy or self-seeking. I have seen his patience as, long after hours, students of his classes detained him to draw more largely from his stored wisdom. I have seen him comfort with a mother's gentleness the bruised boy upon the playground. I have seen him go silently and sympathetically his round among the prostrate forms of the hospital. I know that by such ministries of helpfulness he has placed this college everlastingly in his debt.

Finest of his contributions was not anything that he did but simply what he was. He was a man! Look at him physically, mentally, or in terms of sheer strength of character, he was a man. His personal influence counted for more than any professional achievement. Such influence is not limited to the brief span of earthly life. No one of us will ever fail to be nobler because he lived.

Why such a life, prepared adequately and serving abundantly, should have been taken from the field of its great usefulness remains one of the profoundest mysteries of this universe. Nothing can ever make plain to our mind why we had to lose him. We can only leave our sense of

mystery and our weight of grief with one who, we are assured, knows better than we can know, loves more wisely than we can love.

But out of the mystery there emerges one truth beautiful in this lucid illustration. The triumph of human aspiration is not in how long we live but in how well we live. Doctor Johnson was not given a lengthened span of days. But he lived well. Such a life, brief in its friendly loveliness, abides to inspire us all.

The lesson of his life is plain. The poet friend of Dr. William Amos Johnson caught its meaning when she says:

To
W. A. J.
By Edith Taylor Earnshaw

He wrote his life upon a shining page.
And then, before that page was ever turned—
The ink scarce dry upon the final word—
The chronicle was closed, the writer gone.

* * * *

He wrote the simple story and was done—
So simple, yet so eloquent, that all
May pause and read and, yearning, read again.
No eye so dim but may decipher it.
No blot obscures the words, no covers hide.
To youth it gives the impetus to rise;
To age it gives the zest to hope again.
He wrote his life upon a shining page.

Weaver

IT is most interesting to note the analogous use of occupational surnames particularly in Germany and in England. One of these is the German Weber with its equivalent English Weaver. It is evident to the most casual observer that the two had a common origin. The German Weber was derived from the old High German *weben* or the middle High German *weban,* to weave. It was naturally first applied merely as a common noun to one who followed the occupation of weaving. Later it became the designated surname of a family of weavers, whose descendants, even though pursuing occupations far remote, still retain the old designation.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Harrison: "Etymological Appendix of the Principal Foreign Names.")

As is the case with many of the old Southern families, all that remains possible for us to do in developing a line of descent is to work from the known, by deduction back to the unknown. In lines of this sort no printed history may be found with carefully authenticated records of proof. It merely remains for us to state generations as they logically appear from the original wills, deeds, and records on which they are based and from them to carefully construct clearly apparent lineage. First, it is believed that the original Weaver ancestor in Virginia was a German.

I

TILLMAN WEAVER, whose mother was Ann, came to Virginia before 1721. In proof of this we quote the following:

> Three German colonies came to Virginia during the administration of Governor Alexander Spotswood. The first consisted of twelve families, as shown by the order of the Virginia Council, passed April 28, 1714. This order provided that a fort should be built then; that two cannon and some ammunition should be furnished and a road built to the settlement. Mr. C. E. Kemper, of Staunton, Virginia, a lineal

descendant of one of the families, in Vol. III of the "Virginia Historical Magazine," gives the names of the first colony, among those of whom are the names of Tillman Weaver and his mother Ann.

(W. W. Scott: "History of Orange County, Virginia," p. 80.)

The original spelling of the name Weaver, as obtained in the first documents was "WEBER."

("Virginia Historical Magazine," Vol. XIII, p. 367.)

Although the grant of the Germantown tract was made in 1724, the Germanna colonists evidently removed from latter place to Germantown, now in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1721, because the cabin in which Tillman Weaver first lived in Germantown was erected by him in 1721. It was the custom of Germans to preserve the date at which their homes were built. Germantown is thus proven to be the oldest permanent residence in what is now Fauquier.

(Fauquier History, Bulletin, Series I, p. 130.)

Tillman Weaver left a will which was dated December 14, 1759, and was proved in March, 1760. In this he mentions his wife Anne Elizabeth, and his sons Tillman, John, Jacob, and his daughters Susannah, Ann, Mary, Eve, and Catherine. From this we know that Tillman Weaver married Anne Elizabeth.

Children:

1. Tillman.
2. John, concerning whom the following is very interesting, proving that he was not of the German element who came down to Virginia from Pennsylvania, and is also proved as it is a proprietary grant:

   An Indenture, made May 3, 1800, between John Weaver and Eliza, his wife, and Jacob Weaver, brother of John, whereby John conveyed unto his brother Jacob, a certain tract of land, part of a larger tract conveyed to their father, John Weaver, deceased, by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck, lying and being in Frederick County, Virginia. Said John Weaver died intestate in the year of our Lord 1773, and by and under the law then in force, said John Weaver, being the eldest son, became heir to all his father's property.

   (Deed Book, XXVI, p. 355, Frederick County, Virginia.)

3. *Jacob,* of whom further.
4. Susannah.
5. Ann; married John Kemper.

6. Mary; married Hermann Hitt.
7. Eve; married Samuel Porter.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Catherine.

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(Fauquier History, Bulletin, Series I, p. 130.)

II

JACOB WEAVER, son of Tillman Weaver, is believed to be the next in line from records found regarding Amos Weaver, definitely of our line. From the census records of said Amos as shown in Generation IV we find that the father of this Amos was born in Virginia. Since the father was also born in Virginia, it was but logical to look for the grandfather of Amos likewise in that colony. In doing this we must remember:

1. That from careful search we find that the family of Weaver were early in North Carolina.
2. That we must after recognition of these North Carolina records, search for the history of one whose name appears in proper sequence in both colonies.

We find this only in the case of Jacob who heads this record. Note the said Jacob was of age in 1759, when the will of his father was made, but that no record of him as a property owner appears in Virginia. If he had remained there his name would have been listed in the tax-list of that State in 1782 to 1785, of which record is kept in the 1790 Virginia census. He does not so appear. We do find the following in Rowan County, North Carolina, records: Jacob Weaver, head of family, Rowan County, North Carolina, 1790. Issue as far as known, George and Jacob, the relationship being obtained from the close proximity of the census records.

As to the removal into North Carolina, many people from the counties directly east of Frederick came to the latter prior to the Revolution, and many went to the south. They were continually looking for newer and better lands. Non-rotation of crops and continued cultivation of the same fields had resulted in wearing out the soil, and again taxes had become a burden. Many went where this last was negligible. In all probability some or all of these conditions induced Jacob Weaver, whom we think we have proved was the first of the Weaver family of our interest in North Carolina, to migrate to the latter State.

Jacob Weaver had evidently died before 1800, when only the two following

Weavers, possibly his sons, are listed in the Rowan County Census for that year. Jacob Weaver therefore is believed to have had two sons:

1. George, listed in the census records of 1800 as between sixteen and twenty-six, with one male under ten; one female under ten; and one female between sixteen and twenty-six (his wife). He is also in the census of 1820, of the same county and is listed as over forty-five, with three males under ten; one male between ten and sixteen; one female under ten, and two females between ten and sixteen. His wife apparently had died.
2. *Adam,* of whom further.

(Rowan County, North Carolina, Census, 1800, pp. 374, 420; 1820, p. 313.)

III

ADAM WEAVER, probably son of Jacob Weaver, is listed in the 1800 census of Rowan County, North Carolina, as head of the family, being then between twenty-six and forty-five, with two males under ten; two females under ten; and one female between twenty-six and forty-five, who was his wife. He is most evidently father of Amos, born in 1805, for the latter is definitely known to be an orphan when very young, and the only other old enough to be the said Amos' father is George, who was alive in 1820, and could not have been the father of an early orphaned child, who would even then have been sixteen years old.

Adam is therefore most probably father of *Amos,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV

AMOS WEAVER, probably son of Adam Weaver, was born in North Carolina, in 1805. At an early age he was left an orphan and was bound to Colonel Austin, of Davie County, North Carolina, and learned the trade of tanner. His lot at this time was very hard, and oftentimes in the winter, being sent out to feed the stock in his bare feet, he would get such warmth as was to be had by thrusting them into a shuck-rick. Of schooling he had only six weeks, yet he educated himself after he became grown and got to be a fairly good Latin scholar. He first entered the ministry of the Methodist church. About the period of his twenty-sixth year he went into politics. He was of a Democratic turn of mind, in opposition to the old Federal or Whig element, and he determined to espouse the cause of the common people. He was elected in 1831 to represent

Guilford County in the Lower House of the North Carolina Legislature, and was reëlected for the ensuing term. His seat, however, was vacated under Clause Thirty-one of the Constitution of North Carolina, which forbade a minister of the Gospel from occupying a seat in a representative capacity in that body. On his return to the ministry he became a leading Baptist minister in the Sandy Creek Church, and was the founder of the First Baptist Church, of Greensboro, North Carolina. His grandson, Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, informs us he was a most forceful preacher of the old style. When, after he had proceeded for about a half-hour in the pulpit, he began to weep copiously from his emotion, and thereafter to the end of his sermon the tears literally ran down his cheeks. He was a missionary in the Sandy Creek Association, a group of churches, which was the oldest and most famous of all the Baptist associations in the State.

As Amos Weaver was a minister of the gospel, he was necessarily domiciled at different periods in several counties, being a "pioneer preacher," traveling a great deal, preaching in even the court-houses and "brush arbors." It is for this reason that at the time of the census taking it was difficult to locate him.

Amos Weaver was pastor of a number of churches, and organized some. He was the pastor of Jersey Church and Abbott's Creek Church in Davidson County, living at Lexington, North Carolina, at the time. For about four years he was pastor of Mount Zion Church at Alamance County, and from there moved into Chatham County, where for several years, about the time of the War between the States, he was pastor of a church called Noon's Chapel. At the close of the war he moved to Johnston County, and was pastor of the Smithfield Church for a while. From there he again moved, this time to a farm about a mile from Clayton and lived there until he was quite old, and then went to Little Rock, Arkansas. At Clayton he was pastor of several county churches, among them Johnston Liberty, Baptist Center, which church he organized. He was considered a very able preacher in his day. Though he had given up his regular work of the ministry he still preached once in a while in Little Rock, Arkansas. It was in Little Rock that he died, and was buried there at the age of eighty-four.

In the census of 1870, for Clayton Township, Johnston County, North Carolina, we find him as born in North Carolina, then aged sixty-four; with his wife Martha, aged thirty-five; and his children Betty, William, James, Edwin, Joseph, Robert Harrison, Minnie, Sally, and "Charly."

Amos Weaver married (first) Carolina Louisa Tomlinson, daughter of Susan Tomlinson, who was the daughter of William and Susan (Young) Gill. William Gill was an officer of the staff of General Washington in the Revolu-

tionary War. He married (second) Martha E. Hamner, daughter of a Baptist minister of Lexington, North Carolina.

Children of first marriage:

1. John William Fletcher, born about 1832.
2. George Washington (twin), born about 1835, was first lieutenant of the Thirty-third Regiment from Credell County; was fatally wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville by a cannon ball.
3. Romulus Lafayette (twin), born about 1835, was a commander in charge of the "Home Guards," Credell County.
4. Henry Clay, born about 1837; belonged to the Fourth Georgia troops, and was wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg, losing an eye, and taken prisoner.
5. Franklin Harrison, born about 1840, was a student of the ministry at Trinity when the War between the States began; was a lieutenant of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment from Credell County; was killed instantly at the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1863. (This battle was known as the battle of Antietam.) During this last battle, the color bearer was shot down, and he gathered up the colors and carried them.
6. Preston De Kalb, born about 1843; joined the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment from Lexington, where he was working at the time; was wounded in battle, and died in the spring of 1890. He was the father of Dr. Rufus W. Weaver.
7. *Susannah (Betty) Elizabeth,* of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

8. William Elmore, born in July, 1853.
9. James Graver, born about 1855.
10. Edwin Amos, born about 1857.
11. Joseph Farmer, born about 1860.
12. Robert Harrison, born about 1863.
13. Minnie Virginia, born about 1865.
14. Sallie Delecta, born about 1867.
15. Charles Spurgeon, born about 1870.
16. Thomas Jefferson, born in Clayton Township, about 1874.

(Clayton Township, Johnston County, North Carolina, Census 1870, p. 32. Family records.)

V

SUSANNAH (BETTY) ELIZABETH WEAVER, daughter of Amos and Carolina Louisa (Tomlinson) Weaver, was born in Credell County, North Carolina, in 1846, and in 1930 lives at Mebane, North Carolina. She married Joseph L. Johnson. (Johnson V.) (*Ibid.*)

HICKS ARMS

Arms—Gules, a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Hicks

ICKS is one of the most ancient of surnames, derived from the baptismal name Richard, a name which had Hick or Higg as an early nickname. It appears in medieval English registers of as early date as the Hundred Rolls. The family in England, though never large, has figured prominently in history, and in numerous branches bears coats-of-arms.

The family histories of many of the old Virginia families depends so much upon the history of the territories in which they settled that a little review of the forming of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, where the Hicks family were long resident, is not amiss here. Spottsylvania County was formed of Essex County in 1721, and in the latter county before that date, Hicks were to be found. Whether Peter Hicks of Generation I, considered in family records to be the immigrant ancestor, was of this county or whether he came from England can not be ascertained.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Family data.)

I

PETER HICKS is believed to have been born in England. He settled in Virginia in early manhood and was a farmer in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and witnessed a deed there, October 29, 1799. He had a son, *Peter (2)*, of whom further; and possibly a son Thomas.

(Virginia County Records, Vol. I, p. 511. Ashe: "Prominent North Carolinians," Vol. II, p. 167.)

II

PETER (2) HICKS, son of Peter Hicks, according to Mr. Ashe's history, "Prominent North Carolinians," was born in Virginia, and died there in 1844.

A search of the census records shows that this Peter Hicks was living in 1850, aged eighty-one. The following is an indenture on a mortgage of his:

> THIS INDENTURE made the first day of May, 1827, between Peter Hicks of the first part, Thomas Hicks of the second part, and Thomas S. Hicks of the third part, whereas the said Thomas Hicks has heretofore become security for the said Peter Hicks for his due and faithful prosecution of the office of constable in the county of Spottsylvania, and the said Peter being desirous and willing to secure and indemnify the said Thomas against any damage which he may be subject to by reason of his said security, hath granted, bargained and sold unto the said Thomas Hicks a certain tract of land situate in the county of Spottsylvania, bounded by the lands of Pendleton, Rice and Duvall, containing 111½ acres. Dated January 15, 1827.
>
> (Signed) THOMAS HICKS
> THOMAS S. HICKS
> PETER HICKS.

This was a form, merely to protect the county.

Peter Hicks was first appointed constable in 1803, as shown in this record of the fact:

> Know all men by these presents, we Peter Hicks, Henry Towles and Charles Carter, are firmly bound to John Page, governor of the commonwealth, in the sum of five hundred dollars, the condition being whereas Peter Hicks had been appointed a constable in the county of Spottsylvania for the term of two years, and we, the above, are held fully bound for the full discharge of his duties. Dated July 5th, 1803.
>
> (Signed) PETER HICKS,
> HENRY TOWLES,
> CHARLES CARTER.

The signatures of Thomas and Thomas S. Hicks are undoubtedly those of near relatives, Thomas probably being an uncle, and Thomas S., his brother, that being the logical order, as middle names were a newer innovation. It was also the same Thomas who was confused with his brother, as he left a will, dated December 2, 1844, which is the year some records state that Peter died.

Peter Hicks died intestate. His administration account was filed April 26, 1854, the amount of his estate being ninety-two dollars, and fifty cents. From the meagre account of his estate, it is probable that his children received shares before his demise. Anna Hicks is the only child mentioned.

He is said to have fought in the Revolutionary War, but records show not

only no verification of this statement, but also that he was a lad under ten years of age at the time.

In the census for 1850, in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, we find this record:

Peter Hicks, Sr.	age 81	born in Virginia
Sally Hicks,	age 77	born in Virginia

To ascertain the maiden name of his wife, we have this indenture:

> THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of March, 1811, between John Davenport, and Betsy, his wife, of the county of Spottsylvania, of the one part, and Peter Hicks, of the other part, witnesseth: for and in consideration of forty dollars, but more especially for the love and affection I bear to the said Peter Hicks, my son-in-law, a certain tract of land, and which he is not to have any more of my land without further grant. (Signed) JOHN DAVENPORT.
>
> Dated March 4, 1811.

A little later we find this:

> THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of September, 1827, between Peter Hicks and Sally his wife, of the one part, and Claiborn Duvall of the other part— . . . ., that the said Peter Hicks, and Sally his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of two dollars per acre, convey unto the said Duvall, a certain tract of land bounded by the lands of Rice Pendleton. In whereof the said Peter Hicks and Sally, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals. (Signed) PETER HICKS
> SALLY HICKS.

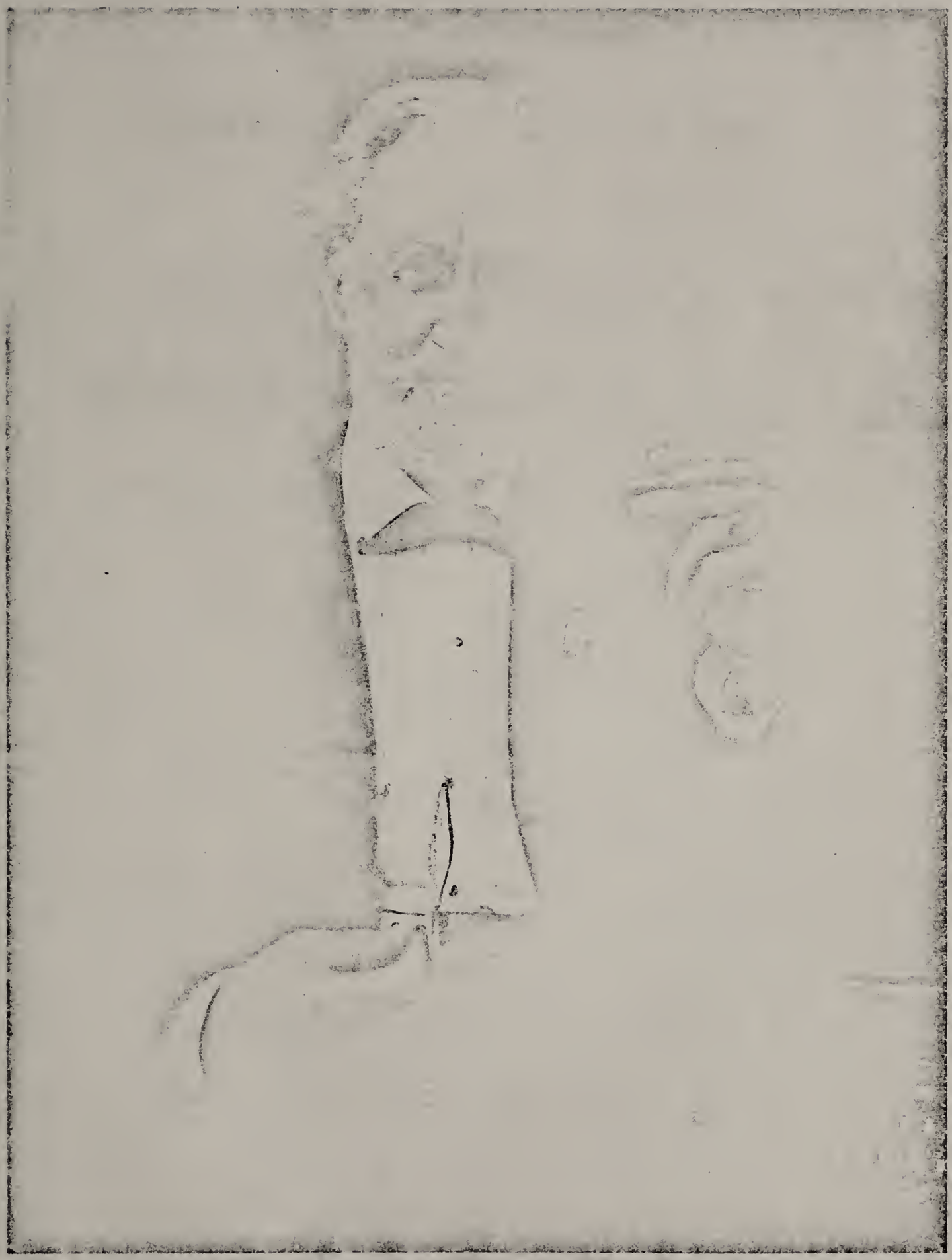
Among his children was *Martin,* of whom further.

(Deed Book D-D, p. 96. Deed Book S, pp. 241-42. Will Book W, p. 278. Deed Book B-B, p. 197. Ashe: "Prominent North Carolinians."

III

MARTIN HICKS, son of Peter (2) and Sally (Davenport) Hicks, was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1789. Martin Hicks appears as follows in the census of 1830 for Spottsylvania County:

Martin Hicks, head of family
1 male under 5
3 males under 10
1 male 40-50 (Himself)
1 female under 5



William Jackson Hicks

Julia Louise Hicks

1 female under 10
1 female under 15
1 female 30-40 (His Wife)

In the next census, that of 1840, Martin Hicks is listed as a widower. He was a farmer, as was his father. The feature of repetition of names in a family is very interesting, and from that fact we see that Martin was named after his mother's grandfather, Martin Davenport. Martin Hicks married Nancy Pendleton. (Pendleton VI.) They had a son, *Colonel William Jackson,* of whom further.

(Ashe: "Prominent North Carolinians.")

IV

COLONEL WILLIAM JACKSON HICKS, son of Martin and Nancy (Pendleton) Hicks, was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, February 18, 1827. His mother died when he was only three years of age, and his motherless childhood bore him always the sense of lack which the death of a mother must needs bring. The man of later years never ceased to feel this loss irreparable, and spoke of it with deep feeling even to the end of his long and useful life. Too delicate in boyhood to attend school, he received his elementary education at home until he reached thirteen years. For a short time he joined other boys at school, but it seemed as if fate decreed that regular schooling was not to be granted to him, for his father was stricken by a long continued illness and the boy was needed at home to direct and manage the affairs of the farm. Consistently and unselfishly he engaged in these duties, so far removed from the wider and better opportunities he had sought and longed to use.

However, never one to spend time in useless repining, William Jackson Hicks, keenly alive and eagerly desirous to repair the gaps misfortune had made in his education, set about to procure the mine of knowledge, disregarding difficulties and settling at naught all obstacles which would have been insurmountable for a weaker intellect. In the off months when winter necessarily interrupted the progress of the farm work, the boy, handicapped when compared with others whose schooling had progressed in an even tenor, went back to school and studied diligently and persistently. A more advanced student friend was solicited for aid and gave assistance. William Jackson Hicks set to his studies with increasing determination and might, working into the morning hours, rising early to the task which even in winter every farm calls forth. When he became twenty-one

years of age his father died, and the resulting changes released him from his home responsibility, leaving him free to follow work he really liked.

In spite of his early lack of physical stamina, young Mr. Hicks had developed into a strong and able young man. Even in early childhood, mechanical devices and mechanical construction had interested him, and as a boy he had showed surprising ingenuity in the making of models of mills and the manufacture of various tools. It was thus but natural that, after the death of his father, and the relinquishment of the work upon the farm, he should seek other than agricultural pursuits. The first opportunity for mechanical work came in a position as stonecutter in a quarry. The next advance came when he learned the trade of a millwright, and a carpenter. Leaving this he became a machinist, mastering details with his alert mind and ingeniously using his skilled fingers, and soon became a first-class machinist. Here his fullest mechanical bent found a useful channel of expression. All of this work was well done and humbly served to develop the finer man which was to be the William Jackson Hicks of the future. He gained much in the doing, and all knew him as a conscientious workman. Naturally, he was called upon to fill important positions. In 1852 he was employed by Smith, Colby, and Company, of New York, to install a mining plant for the McCullock Gold Mine in Guilford County, near Greensboro, and for two years he remained in that part of North Carolina. Later, he was engaged in constructing and equipping the paper mill on Neuse River, at the Falls of Neuse, near Raleigh. The paper mill completed, he entered the field of house-building and contracting, and in this he was eminently successful. Life swung on evenly and then came a break which changed conditions so vitally, especially in these Southern States.

The war between the states was declared. All that it meant, with its problems of warfare and its new issues of community life, found reflection in the existence of everyday affairs. Mr. Hicks was an earnest Confederate sympathizer and he ardently embraced the cause and helped as best he could. For his service he was honored with the courtesy title of "Colonel," which bore in it all the affection his associates felt toward him.

During the war the states determined to erect a powder mill near Raleigh, and Colonel Hicks was called on to construct it. New as was this type of work to him, it was completed satisfactorily. He was then made superintendent of the mill. Powder for Confederate service meant perhaps the winning of the ideals in which he believed, and Colonel Hicks meant it to be the best powder he and his associates could produce. Frequent tests by the ordnance bureau at Fayetteville disclosed the powder to be the highest grade of all the Confederate powder in use.

Its remarkable uniform strength made it the most superior small arms powder. Loyal, prudent, and honest, Colonel Hicks was just the right man to hold a position of such importance at such a difficult period. Not until the mill was set on fire by the Federal Government, and all work was suspended, did Colonel Hicks give up his position as superintendent.

The war over, Colonel Hicks went first into the rosin business, but this he soon gave up, although it was a promising field. The lure of his old work as a constructor of homes caught him once more. To create a new building utilized all the latent poetry and the desire to serve, which in later life Colonel Hicks used so wisely in his humanitarian and philanthropic work. Thus again for a while home-building took his time and attention.

In 1869, however, the State decided upon the erection of a penitentiary building, located near Raleigh, and so greatly were the Board of Directors impressed with the skill and experience as well as integrity of Colonel Hicks that he was selected as supervisor and assistant architect, a distinct point in the contract being made that no work was to be accepted and paid for without his approval. His judgment as to plans and procedure was accepted almost without question. The building was an enduring monument to the work of a faithful and loyal servant of the State who gave his best work unflinchingly and unstintingly. In 1872 the General Assembly elected him warden and architect, which positions he held for twenty-five years, a very long time for consecutive service of this nature.

Other outstanding work in building which Colonel Hicks did during these years was the construction of the Governor's mansion and various public works at Raleigh. One of his other public employments was the supervision of the convict labor of the State in work on the farms and on the railroads.

The immense task of rearing the penitentiary completed, Colonel Hicks eventually resigned his connection with it and for some years went into private work in partnership with Mr. Jefferson Ellington, of Raleigh. A short review of the more intimate side of the Colonel's life may shed a little light on the social side of the man whose indefatigable industry and unswerving loyalty we have thus portrayed. In all of this crowded existence, he had time for other thoughts and objectives. His Christianity was a real one. A member of the Baptist church, he helped its cause by personal attention to its services of worship as well as generous donations to the furtherance of its missionary and charitable objectives. The fraternal intercourse which marks the balanced temperament was not neglected. He was a devoted member of the Masonic order, having taken the

three Blue Lodge degrees, followed by the Scottish Rite degrees up to the thirty-second, and was also a member of Chapter, Council and Commandery.

In 1898, Colonel Hicks, having reached a vision of the summit of life's hill, instead of resting easily on the achievement of his useful life, took upon himself, perhaps, the most important of all his projects. In that year he became superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. With his fine preparation and his deep devotion to humanitarian causes as background more than usual success was assured, success which had its bearing not on his own life, but upon the lives of the children who were his charges. His administrative efforts were strengthened by the able corps of teachers who directly under his guidance shaped as best they could the lives of many children. Under Colonel Hicks' administration neither harmful practices nor harsh disciplinary measures were tolerated. Indeed, the orphanage has always held a fine reputation, in proof of which is the fact that in the course of many long years dating back to 1872, only one, trained within its walls, ever has been imprisoned for a criminal act. The picture of Colonel Hicks' devotion is best told by a contemporary who knew him at his best and who wrote this just five days before Colonel Hicks died:

> Colonel Hicks is eighty-four years of age, and his mind is as clear and as active as was that of Gladstone at that age. To know him was to love him. His stalwart form would be awe-inspiring to a stranger entering his presence were it not that a genial smile and a cordial shake of the hand at once put the stranger at his ease. Perhaps you have come, as most men do, to ask his advice. It is given in no vacillatory tone, but with such deference to your opinion that you are made to feel that it is he who is learning from your experience, and indeed he is. It may be that you have come to him in anger and hate toward another, but your anger is forgotten and your hate is gone. The very presence of the man is a benediction. You can express no unkind feeling for another to him. You are ashamed of the feeling, and besides, the man of whom you would speak is his friend.
>
> For years together he gave his time to the work of the Orphanage without pay, his salary returning to the institution. He has conducted the affairs of the institution with such wisdom that all criticism has been disarmed. He is alike beloved by children, the teachers, the workmen and the members of the Board of Directors.

The children under the guidance of Colonel Hicks received the training necessary to carry them out into the world as useful and valuable citizens. Both by precept and example they were taught the fundamental virtues of honesty, indus-

try and thrift and the sterling characteristics upon which the American Nation was founded.

Colonel Hicks married, in 1858, Julia Louise Harrison. (Harrison V.) They had eight children, though only six survived their childhood days.

Children who lived:

1. John M. W. (retired 1930), treasurer of the American Tobacco Company; lives in New York.
2. Mary E., who married J. P. Wyatt; she is deceased.
3. W. B., lived in Montgomery County; a manufacturer, now deceased.
4. Julia, who married Dr. A. J. Buffaloe; she is deceased.
5. *Elizabeth W.*, of whom further.
6. Bertha, who married Rev. or Dr. J. C. Turner, of Greensboro.

On January 20, 1911, came the death of Colonel Hicks, who was nearing the advanced age of eighty-four, and who expected to resign his position in the orphanage on the following February 1st. The memory service held for him on the day of the funeral in the chapel of the Orphanage was impressive and sincere. Gathered there were the children who had been his charges, and his brother Masons, who conducted their usual ritual. The service was performed by Dr. Tyree, whose words of tribute found echo in the hearts of his many listeners:

> How wisely he used his judgment is shown by what was done, and how helpful he was to the young lives can never be told. So in the Providence of God he passed his last days in such work a helper and aid to those who needed help. His was a profitable life, well spent. Length of days and prosperity were given him, not riches, for he did not seek riches. He had risen above the sordid love of money, he cared for things higher than money, and so he has left an impress for good behind him. May God not allow to be destroyed and dissipated the good influence of his life, but may that life be crystallized in good for all who knew and loved him, and for all time to come.

The life of Colonel Hicks was crowded with activity and with work for others in great causes. Its almost increasing round of many duties carefully performed find their inspirations in the heart of one who was too determined to live life to its fullest. Perhaps no close could have been more fitting to such a life than that which came to him, that of guide, counselor and friend to many young lives. How close Colonel Hicks' life was to those at the Oxford Orphan Asylum, how greatly he was relied upon, what high value was put upon his services even

after he had elected to retire from active duties was told the day before his death in an editorial in "The Orphan's Friend."

> This change was made for the reason that Colonel Hicks' advanced age prevented him from taking the active part in the work of the institution which he felt it needed, and was merely carrying into effect an understanding between the board, Colonel Hicks and Mr. Brown, when the latter was elected assistant superintendent.
>
> It was the earnest wish of our venerable and beloved superintendent to return to his former home in Raleigh at this time, to enjoy the quiet of home life, but upon the earnest entreaty of the board and Mr. Brown, he has consented to remain at the institution only in an advisory capacity. Not that he is to be expected to take any active part in the management of its affairs or to be held responsible for any policies of its administration, which responsibilities Mr. Brown will assume on February 1st, but he has consented to do what he can in using his vast store of practical knowledge of the work and his long experience of men and measures during the months from February 1st to July 1st, in advising wherever his services are needed by the new administration. To show the close and intimate relationship between Colonel Hicks and Mr. Brown we wish to quote from a letter written by the latter to the members of the board after Colonel Hicks had consented to remain a few months longer in an advisory capacity: "Personally, I thank the board of directors for this arrangement. While I have felt that it would be presumptuous for me to say anything, except to him, which would seem to put me in the position of suggesting to the board any course of action in any way connected with the superintendency of this institution, it is to my mind the wisest and best thing that can be done, to have Col. Hicks remain here just as long as he will consent to do so. His presence among us is a benediction, his wise counsel is of great value in unravelling the knotty problems which are constantly coming up, and I feel that he will be of invaluable assistance in not only helping me to get a better hold on the situation, but his enabling me to gain the confidence of the workers in the new relation I am to assume.
>
> We feel that it is indeed a benediction to all of us to be allowed a few more months in which to enjoy the privilege of gleaning from this great and good man the ripe apples of wisdom and knowledge, which he possesses in so large a measure.

The "News and Observer," of January 15, 1911, bears the following testimony to the man:

> As public official and private citizen he was faithful, honest, clean. His word was his bond. Men trusted in his ability to do large things and in his integrity to always be just and wise. He was a sincere Christian, living a blameless life.

To believe that such influence as Colonel Hicks wielded can die is impossible. One said of him while he yet walked among his fellows:

> It is not as a builder of houses, Colonel Hicks, that your best work has been done. It is as a builder of character in men. The inspiration which you have been to your fellow men will not be lost with the passing of a generation. It will go down the ages as silently as you have gone through life, and will bear fruit when the brick houses you have builded have crumbled into dust.

He followed indeed the precepts of the poet, knowing full well the responsibility of the builder in work and life, saying to himself as life went on:

> Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
> Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
> Till thou at length art free,
> Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

We know that to many people life was better because he had lived among them.

("Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary Memorial of William Jackson Hicks and Julia Louise Hicks." Ashe: "Prominent North Carolinians," Vol. II, p. 167.)

V

ELIZABETH W. HICKS, daughter of Colonel William Jackson and Julia Louise (Harrison) Hicks, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina. She was educated in the public schools, and later graduated from the Salem Female Academy, now Salem College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. She was reared in a home in which Christian precepts and examples radiated an impetus to worth-while living. She married, at Oxford, North Carolina, William Amos Johnson. (Johnson VI.) Their life together was severed by his death at a time when it seemed reasonable to suppose that many years of companionship remained to them. In those days together, Mrs. Johnson took part with her husband in numerous worthy acts and since his death she continues the activities which they jointly planned as the keynote of existence. To her family of children she has been a guide and friend, and in her social contacts she is a lady of sincere charm.

HARRISON ARMS

Arms—Azure, two bars ermine between six estoiles argent, three, two and one.
(Crozier: "Virginia Heraldica.")

Harrison

QUITE a simple derivation gives the origination of the surname Harrison, Henry through Harry to Harris to Harrison. Harry is not a nickname, but an English representative form of Henri. The Kings of England were popularly known as Harry in their own times. The practice of styling them Henry is quite modern. The first Harry was born on English ground, and for that reason was more favorably regarded than the Conqueror's older sons. It is interesting to note that Henry was a common early form of entry, being a kind of half step between the French Henri and the English Harry. There is a John Hanry in the Hundred Rolls of 1273. Our family came from England to Virginia, though it is not known from what part of England they came.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

It is agreed upon by the Harrisons of Wake County that they descend from a member of the Harrison family who settled near Cary after the Revolution, and also that this early Harrison settler was a close connection of General William Henry Harrison, later President of the United States. (Born in 1773, died in 1841.) The family tradition has it that one member of the family who settled in Wake County was a cousin of William Henry Harrison. Records of Wake County, then so sparsely settled, are difficult to obtain, but family tradition carefully nourished through the generations cannot lightly be disregarded. Comparison of dates would make it seem that the term "cousin" was used not in its strictly literal sense, as sons of two brothers, but in the sense that they were descendants of collateral branches of the same family line. However, no substantiation of the tradition can be found in the record of John, Generation I, of our definitely known line. However, as previously stated, the belief that these Wake County Harrisons were of the same family line as the old Virginia family, warrants the giving of a little of the history of this family, down to the time when migration to more unsettled territory makes records uncertain.

Benjamin Harrison, founder of the family, died in Virginia in 1648. He came to Virginia, perhaps from Bermuda, about 1629, and soon after was appointed clerk of the Virginia Council, which position he held for some years. His first acquisition of land was two hundred acres on Warrosquioake Creek, which he received by deed from John Davis, of Kiskiake, dated July 9, in the ninth year of the reign of Charles I. He later acquired a great deal more land in what is now Surrey and Prince George counties. In 1642 he was a member of the House of Burgesses. Although few records remain to us of the first Benjamin Harrison, we know that he was a gentleman and worthy founder of a distinguished line. In few families has the name of the founder been handed down with more fidelity. The name Benjamin constantly recurs in the Harrison annals, and we are told that no less than nine successive generations of Benjamin Harrisons are recorded as members of the board of William and Mary College. Benjamin Harrison married Mary, who married (second) Benjamin Sidway. Children: 1. *Benjamin (2)*, of whom further. 2. Peter.

(Hardy: "Colonial Families of the Southern States," p. 282. "Richmond Critic," June, 1889, p. 12. Keith: "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," p. 46. Glenn: "Some Colonial Mansions," Vol. I, pp. 404-25.)

Benjamin (2) Harrison, son of Benjamin and Mary Harrison, was born in Surrey County, Virginia, September 20, 1645, and died January 30, 1712. He was one of the most prominent men of his day, and was sent to England as a commissioner for the colony against Commissioner Blair. He was a member of the Royal Council from 1700 to 1704, and a liberal supporter of the Established Church. Like "King" Carter, Benjamin Harrison was buried in a sanctuary of his own foundation. In his will he left a legacy of twenty pounds "to buy ornaments for the chapel . . . . my executors to provide them as soon as may be after the new chapel is built, and my will is that five acres of my land be laid out where the old chapel now stands, and that it be held for that use forever." On his tombstone in the chapel near Cabin Point is the following eloquent inscription: "here lyeth the body of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., Who did justice and loved mercy and walked humbly with his God; was always loyal to his friends and a great benefactor to his country."

As his brother, Peter, appears to have died without issue, Benjamin Harrison the Councillor is the ancestor of all the Harrisons of Virginia. His sons, Benjamin and Nathaniel, were the founders of the estates of Berkeley and Brandon, and his numerous descendants intermarried with the Burwells, Carters, Ran-

dolphs, Claibornes, Marshalls, Pages, Nelsons, Fitzhughs, Byrds, etc.—in short, with all of the "First Families of Virginia." It is interesting to note that a descendant of Nathaniel, through intermarriage, brought into this branch of the American family the blood of General Thomas Harrison, the regicide.

Benjamin (2) Harrison married Hannah, whose surname is said to have been Churchill. She was born February 12, 1651, and died February 16, 1698. Children: 1. Sarah, born August 14, 1670, died May 5, 1713; married Rev. James Blair, of Jamestown Point. 2. *Benjamin (3)*, of whom further. 3. Nathaniel, born in 1677, died in 1727. 4. Hannah, born December 15, 1678, died April 4, 1732; married Hon. Philip Ludwell. 5. Henry, of Sussex County, Virginia. 6. Anne, born in 1680, died in 1707; married Hon. William Edwards, of Surrey County, Virginia.

(Hardy: "Colonial Families of the Southern States," pp. 282-83. Abbot: "Carter Henry Harrison—A Memoir," pp. 1-23.)

Benjamin (3) Harrison, son of Benjamin (2) and Hannah Harrison, was born in 1673, and died April 10, 1710. He resided at "Berkeley," and was an eminent lawyer. He assisted in the revision of the laws of the Colony in 1700; served as Treasurer, Attorney-General and Speaker of the House of Burgesses, holding the last office in 1705. He was a firm supporter of the Established Church, and a monument to his memory was erected by public subscription in the old churchyard of Westover. An interesting record gives us the information that he intended to write a history of Virginia, as he was granted access to the records of the colony for this purpose; unfortunately it was forestalled by his early death.

Benjamin (3) Harrison married Elizabeth Burwell, a daughter of Major Lewis and Abigail (Smith) Burwell. Major Lewis Burwell, the first of the name in Virginia, resided at Carter's Creek, Gloucester County, and served as acting governor of the Colony. The Burwells were one of the most important families of Virginia, and were particularly influential at this time. In 1713 Governor Alexander Spotswood said that a large part of the Virginia Council was related to the Burwells, and that their power was dominant in the Colony. Children: 1. *Benjamin (4)*, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth.

(*Ibid.* "Richmond Critic," June, 1889, p. 13. Meade: "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," p. 290.)

Benjamin (4) Harrison, son of Benjamin (3) and Elizabeth (Burwell) Harrison, was born about 1695 and died in 1744. He managed the family estate,

tobacco being as always the chief crop, and spent much time entertaining and visiting the neighboring estates of the Randolphs, Fitzhughs, Lees, Carters, etc. It was on such a visit that he met his wife, Anne Carter. He also took part in public affairs, as became a man in his position, and represented Charles City County in the House of Burgesses for many years, dying while in office. He was High Sheriff of Charles City County in 1728.

Benjamin (4) Harrison married Anne Carter. Children: 1. Ann, born about 1723; married (first) Hon. William Randolph, of "Wilton," Henrico County, Virginia; (second) John Carter Byrd. 2. Elizabeth, born about 1725; married Hon. Peyton Randolph, of Williamsburg, Virginia, president of the First Continental Congress. 3. Benjamin (5), born in 1726; signer of the Declaration of Independence; father of President William Henry Harrison, and great-grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison. 4. Robert. 5. Charles, married Mary Herbert Claiborne; commanded the Maryland Artillery in the Revolution. 6. Carter Henry, who was in Washington's command; was a Brigadier-General in the Revolution, and a graduate of William and Mary College, where a tablet has been erected to his memory. 7. Henry, of "Hunting Quarter," Sussex County, Virginia, who died in 1775; married an Avery. 8. Lucy, died in 1744. 9. Maria, died in 1744. 10. Nathaniel, born in 1742.

(*Ibid.* "American Ancestry," Vol. VI, p. 28.)

The line as herein traced shows clearly the lineage of William Henry Harrison, but from which of the brothers of Benjamin Harrison, father of the President, the line descends, it seems impossible to discover. It is certainly true that the Harrison family was a most prolific one, and that descendants thereof were settled throughout various of the southern states, leaving the Virginia ancestral home for wider opportunity.

I

JOHN FOOTMAN HARRISON was the only Harrison in Wake County, North Carolina. He died there intestate, in 1791. Because of the fact that he was the only one of the name in the county, and in the next generation John Harrison stated that he had lived in the county all his life, the latter, *John*, is considered his son, of whom further.

(Will Book 2, Wake County, Raleigh, North Carolina, p. 191.)

II

JOHN HARRISON, son of John Footman Harrison, left the following will:

In the name of God, Amen, I, John Harrison, of Wake County and State of North Carolina, being of sound mind and memory, do the second day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1829, make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say.

Imprimis: I give and bequeath to my wife *Rosannah* Harrison, my two mares, to her and her heirs forever.

Secondly: I give to my wife Rosannah Harrison during her natural life the following property, to-wit—the land and plantation whereon I now live, one negro woman named Flora, one yoke of oxen and cart, the balance of sheep not otherwise hereinafter disposed of especially and after her death I give and bequeath to my son *John Harrison* the above mentioned property, to him and his heirs forever.

Thirdly: I give to my son Henry Harrison, and daughters, Nancy and Rachel Harrison, each of them one bed and furniture.

Fourthly: The residue of my estate not already disposed of I give and bequeath to my wife Rosannah Harrison, my son John Harrison, and daughters Nancy and Rachel Harrison and daughter Mourning Atkins, to be equally divided among them, and I hereby make and ordain my son John Harrison and my friend Wesley Jones executors of this, my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I, the said John Harrison, have this day set my hand and seal to this my last will and testament, as above written.

Witness (Signed) JOHN HARRISON.
WESLEY JONES
THOMAS WEST
JORDAN WOMBLE

Probated November Court, Wake Co., N. C., 1829. B. S. King, Clk.

John Harrison married Rosannah Peddy, and this is the marriage bond:

John Harrison having applied for a license to wed Rosannah Peddy same is hereby granted February 18th, 1787, Wake County, N. C., and Reuben Hunter bonds himself in the amount of five hundred pounds as security. (Signed) JOHN HARRISON,
REUBEN HUNTER.

Rosannah Peddy was probably the daughter of Andrew and Rachel Peddy, of Cray's Creek, Wake County, North Carolina.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Henry.
3. Nancy.
4. Rachel.
5. Mourning, married Mr. Atkins.

(Wake County Marriage Bonds (in Historical Commission, Raleigh.) Deed Book, Wake County, North Carolina, p. 380. Will Book 21, Wake County, North Carolina (Raleigh), pp. 170-71.)

III

JOHN HARRISON, son of John and Rosannah (Peddy) Harrison, died in 1821. As he did not survive his mother, he did not come into the property left by his father for life to his widow. This land was to go to John after the death of his mother. John Harrison later moved into Johnston County, North Carolina, where he died. An abstract of his will follows:

Will of John Harrison, III, probated in Johnston County, North Carolina, April 7, 1821. (Abstract.)

To beloved wife Delilah Harrison, and sons Elisha, Zachariah, James and other sons when they arrive at age of twenty-one. Friend Bud Youngblood and son James Harrison to be my executors.

(As John R. Harrison was not then twenty-one, he was one of the sons not of age.)

The next document is his marriage bond:

Wake Co.,
N. C.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John Harrison and Isaac Hutchins are held firmly bound unto Nathaniel Alexander, Esquire, Governor, etc., in the sum of five hundred pounds, current money, to be paid to the said Governor, his successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, administrators and executors, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 21st, day of April, *Anno Domini,* 1806.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounden John Harrison hath made application for a license for a marriage to be celebrated between him and Delilah Youngblood of the

county aforesaid, now in case it shall not appear hereafter that there is any lawful cause or impediment to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation is void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of—

S. TURNER. (Signed) JOHN HARRISON.
ISAAC HUTCHINS.

John Harrison married Delilah Youngblood, who was probably the daughter of Thomas Youngblood, of Johnston County, North Carolina.

Children:

1. James.
2. Zachariah.
3. Elisha.
4. *John R.*, of whom further.
5. Other sons (not named in will as they were under age at time.)

(Will Book I, pp. 438-39, Johnston County, North Carolina. Wake County Marriage Bonds. (In Historical Commission Raleigh Deed Book II, p. 217, Wake County, North Carolina.)

John Harrison and Delilah Youngblood had two daughters, Elizabeth and Keren.

IV

JOHN R. HARRISON, son of John and Delilah (Youngblood) Harrison, was born in Wake County, North Carolina, June 23, 1808, and died in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 26, 1874. He lived in Raleigh, where he was an esteemed citizen. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Wiley W. Johnson, for the manufacturing of carriages, buggies and wagons. Later, Mr. Johnson conducted the business alone, Mr. Harrison having gone into the manufacture of cars for the North Carolina Railroad, becoming one of the outstanding manufacturers of the city of Raleigh. He was one of the most useful and practical of railroad directors under the two State Administrations preceding the one under which he died, and as a director of the State Penitentiary, and for a time president of the Board, he won general commendation for the close attention which he gave to his duties and the practical wisdom with which those duties were discharged. He was an earnest church member, and was also a worker in the Sunday school and in the temperance cause. His end was peace. He was not an aspirant for public place, but he held several offices of trust, in which he acquitted himself well.

The newspapers of Raleigh were unanimous in their declarations of the sterling worth of John R. Harrison. One after another they declared him to be "a man of sterling and incorruptible integrity, both in public and private life. Of him it may be said 'a good name is better than riches.'" "He was candid in his disposition, frank and fearless in his nature, a faithful friend, a good neighbor." "Honesty of purpose, strength of will and common sense were the characteristics of the deceased." He had seen much of Raleigh grow up around him, with its public buildings and improvements, and he had been himself, as a practical business man, one of the promoters of those improvements, so that it is little wonder that he should have merited such admiration.

John R. Harrison married in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the evening of May 17, 1831, Mary L. Harris. She was born February 17, 1815, and died August 28, 1895, having been a widow for twenty-one years.

Children:

1. Elisha Thomas, born April 16, 1833, died July 24, 1840.
2. John William, born July 7, 1835, died January 9, 1883.
3. Julius Sidney, born November 13, 1837, died December 29, 1837.
4. *Julia Louise,* born November 13, 1837, died April 8, 1912.

(M. N. Amis: "Historical Raleigh, North Carolina," pp. 120, 143. "Raleigh Sentinel," December 28, 1874. "The Star," Raleigh, May 26, 1831. "Daily News," Raleigh, December 22, 1874; December 29, 1874.)

V

JULIA LOUISE HARRISON, daughter of John R. and Mary L. (Harris) Harrison, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, November 13, 1837. She received her education in the city of her birth, and most of her life was lived surrounded in that picturesque and charming place. Her early girlhood and womanhood gained by the influence of the southern cultural atmosphere which did so much to build a character at once sympathetic and firm, a nature hopeful yet not visionary. Julia Louise Harrison married Colonel William Jackson Hicks before the outbreak of the Civil War. (Hicks IV.) She shared the days of hardship and sacrifice with him bravely, and was ever a devoted believer in his work and purpose. The mother of a large family, six of whom grew to maturity, much of her time was of necessity devoted to their care and training.

Happy be
With such a mother! Faith in womankind
Beats with his blood, and trust in all things high
Come easy to him.

When in the later years of their life together Colonel Hicks asked his wife to share the burdens of the management of the Oxford orphanage, she accepted prayerfully and cheerfully, her mother love finding in its many human problems a wider channel, and the motherless found in her a friend.

Her religion was indeed so much a part of her life, and in her diary written in 1854 the keynote is shown which dominated her life. It was during that time that she wrote:

> Sunday, the 2nd of April, I joined the church and was baptized by Rev. D. Lacy, and before God and His people I made solemn vows that I would love and serve Him, and be His forever. (O how happy are they who their Savior obey.) It was a solemn and happy day. Oh! I love God's people! I love my Savior! I have intrusted myself entirely into His hands. He will save me.
>
> Lord, I am thine, entirely thine,
> Purchased and saved by blood divine,
> With full consent thine I would be,
> And own Thy sovereign right in me.
>
> It was then that I partook of Jesus' body and blood shed for sinners. And to think that he left his own and came to this world and died for sinners, and for me! Should I not devote my life to His service? Yes, I have given myself to Him and, with His Holy Spirit to guard and lead me, I hope to serve him.
>
> (It seems so strange that sinners will not give their hearts to God.)
>
> Once with Adam's race in ruin,
> Unconcerned in sin I lay;
> Swift destruction still pursuing,
> Till my Savior passed that way.
>
> Yes, if Jesus had not died I would be lost forever. But He has invited all to come unto Him and be saved; such a glorious way to be saved, that the Lord of heaven should give His only Son to die for me, and that Jesus should stoop so low as to save me. It was love, infinite love.
>
> Amazing grace, how sweet the sound,
> That saves a wretch like me;
> I once was lost, but now I'm found,
> Was blind, but now I see.

Thus she went on with her daily round of many interests and tasks. The trust of her life carried her on. In the thought of the poet, though we somewhat change his words:

> She could not always see the course her ship must take, but looking backward she beheld afar its shining wake, illumined by God's light of love.

And so she went on

> In perfect trust that He who held the helm, the course must know.

Her life reached ripe fulfillment, for it touched so many others with genuine goodness.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks lived together a long time. On March 4, 1908, they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Rev. J. N. Cole wrote of the event in the Raleigh "Christian Advocate" as follows:

> It was a brimming cup that two young hearts drank from fifty years ago—it is a brimming cup yet—only fuller and sweeter. It was two brave hearts that, hand in hand, began their wedded journey fifty years ago—it is two brave hearts that now, hand in hand, pursue their journey toward the eternal city. Then they sang their matin song of faith and hope—now they sing their vesper song of praise and trust. In those days agone the Lord mated them for a long and prosperous journey. He gave to each a gift. He must have loved them then, and He has loved them all the way. And they have loved and kept their trust with one another and with him. Well have they journeyed and well have they wrought the will of God.
>
> On the evening of Wednesday, the 4th of March, in the parlors of the Orphan Asylum, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Hicks received their friends in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. I felt honored to be named among the friends whose presence was desired at that festive hour. It was a scene not often looked upon and one not to be forgotten—two such spirits coming to the fiftieth stadium of their wedded life. There they stood, he the noblest type of man—she the gentlest fashion of woman—back of them fifty years of mercies—fifty years of struggle and triumphs—fifty years of love.
>
> W. J. Hicks has lived a great life. He made a good start, the start of noble blood, and he has been true to the blood. There has never been an act of his that has swerved a hair's breadth from the truth—the thought of a dishonorable deed has never cast its shadow across his pure mind—a dishonest dime has never found its way into his till—he has earned by the sweat of his brow the bread that he has eaten and the

goods that he has gathered. Back of this man as he stands today in the mellow evening of ripening years is a life devoted to honor and the cause of human progress.

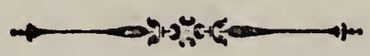
W. J. Hicks has done two things— he has shown the world the true pattern of a man and he has worked the works of man. He has been in a very lofty sense a builder—a builder of homes for men and a builder of character for God—and in both he has built true. No man has ever been brought close to this man without feeling that his own ideal was elevated and that the lines of his own character were made truer. A chief citizen—a high Mason—a servant of God, he has lived a notable life, and he has wrought a good work. In his later years he has been called to the head of one of the greatest institutions in our State, and he has shown eminent capacity and fitness for administrating its affairs. It is a place that calls for a man, in the largest measurements of a man, and he has filled it. And such a life has been possible for him because of the good woman who stands by his side and has been the gentle partner of his bosom and the mother of his children and the keeper of his home. As friends look upon them in this hallowed evening hour they can but wish for them the continued mercies of our God and other added years—and then the final approach to Heaven's gate and the abundant entrance.

Mrs. Hicks did not long survive her husband. After his death she left the orphanage and returned to Raleigh, grieving but not "mourning as those who have no hope." Easter with its resurrection story passed and its glowing hope spread on into the Monday, and on that day, surrounded by those she loved, just as the sun set, she went from them, calmly, trustfully. For her no fear. We

> Know not what the future holds
> Of wonder or surprise,

but this her loved ones know, that since she had lived

> There is no death! What seems so is transition;
> This life of mortal breath
> Is but a suburb of the life elysian
> Whose portals we call Death.



PENDLETON ARMS

Arms—Gules, an inescutcheon argent, between four escallops or.

Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a demi-dragon, wings expanded or, holding an escallop argent.

Motto—*Maneo qualis manebam.*

(Bellet: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Vol. IV, p. 224.)

Pendleton

PAPER found after the death of Edmund Pendleton, recorded in his family Bible, one hundred thirty years after the first Pendleton to settle in Virginia had reached that colony, reads as follows:

"Three miles from Manchester, in Lancashire County, England, is the town of Pendleton, known as a portion of Salfordborough. Over the door of one of the inns swings the arms of the Pendleton family, exactly like those brought to America by the emigrant, Philip Pendleton. Some little distance off is the manor house, occupied still by a family of Pendletons, and around the old church are the tombs of departed Pendletons. Here we pause, feeling ourselves aliens in our father's house. Under that roof tree are the records that would carry us back along the line of English history until we found the ancestor whose bravery in the Crusades won him the right to place upon his shield the silver pilgrim's shells. The family evidently belonged to the English gentry, a purer and prouder distinction oftentimes than many of the titles which have changed hands and family names many times as they come down the avenue of ages." The name of the family was well known during the reign of Henry VIII, in England. And in America, in the words of Bishop Meade, Pendleton "is a name belonging to so many true friends of the Episcopal church in Virginia and elsewhere."

(Family Bible of Edmund Pendleton. Bishop Meade: "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," p. 298.)

THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

I

GEORGE PENDLETON, ESQ., of the County Lancashire, England, was born about 1500, and lived in the town of Pendleton, the family seat, about three miles from Manchester. He had a son, *George,* of whom further.

(G. N. MacKenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, p. 415. E. H. Pendleton: "Brian Pendleton and His Descendants," p. 279. Family Bible of Edmund Pendleton.)

II

GEORGE PENDLETON, JR., son of George Pendleton, Esq., was born about 1532. He removed to Norwich, and was buried in St. Stephen's there in 1613. He married, at St. Peter's, in Norwich, July 21, 1568, Elizabeth Pettingill, daughter of John Pettingill, Gentleman, of Swardestown, in Norwich, Norfolk County, England.

Children:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.
2. George, who died young.
3. Francis.
4. George.
5. Anne.

(Ibid. du Bellet: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Vol. IV, p. 225. Harleian Society Publications of Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, 1613, Vol. XXXII, p. 219.)

III

HENRY PENDLETON, Gentleman, son of George, Jr., and Elizabeth (Pettingill) Pendleton, was born about 1575, and was buried July 12, 1635, at St. Stephen's, in Norwich. He married in that city, at St. Simeon and St. Jude's, September 30, 1605, Susan Camden, daughter of Humphrey and Cecily (Pettus) Camden, of London. In 1613 Sir John Pettus and his brother, Thomas Pettus, both made wills, in which they devised to their cousins, Henry and Susan Pendleton, property in Norwich.

Children:

1. George, died without issue.
2. John.
3. *Henry (2),* of whom further.
4. Cecily.
5. Susan. (*Ibid.*)

IV

HENRY (2) PENDLETON, son of Henry and Susan (Camden) Pendleton, was born about 1615, and died about 1680. He married Elizabeth (whose last name was probably Osborne).

Children:

1. Nathaniel, who emigrated to America with his brother; he was a minister of the Church of England; died shortly after reaching this country, which was in 1674; left no issue.
2. *Philip,* of whom further.

(G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, p. 116. W. P. W. Phillimore: "Norwich Marriages (St. Mary Coslany)," p. 6. "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. XXIV, p. 252, and following. du Bellet: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Vol. IV, p. 225. Family Bible of Edmund Pendleton.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

PHILIP PENDLETON, son of Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Osborne) Pendleton, was born in Norwich, England, in 1650, and died in 1721. When he was about twenty-four years old, he accompanied his brother Nathaniel, a young minister of the Church of England, to Virginia, in the year 1674, and they settled in New Kent County, according to tradition, but there are no records of the family on the register of St. Peter's Parish, so it would seem more probable that the brothers lived in the portion which was afterwards called Caroline County, the records of which were burned in the War Between the States. He signed a deed in Essex County in 1677, and his son signed one there in 1719. Thomas Pettus, cousin of the Pendleton brothers, was one of the early councilors of the Colony of Virginia, and very likely influenced his cousins, Philip and Nathaniel, to settle there. Philip, the schoolmaster, returned to England in 1680, and tradition says he married while on the visit, and that his wife died, but there is no ground for this theory. He returned to the colonies in 1682, and married Isabella Hart, or Hurt, of Virginia.

Children:

1. *Henry (3),* of whom further.

2. Elizabeth; married Samuel Clayton, of Caroline County, Virginia, and had Philip of "Catalpa."
3. Rachel; married John Vass.
4. Catherine, born December 8, 1699, died July 26, 1774; married, February 14, 1716, John Taylor.
5. John, born in 1691, died in 1775; married a Tinsley, of Madison County, Virginia.
6. Isabella; married Richard Thomas; they both took out land in King and Queen and Spottsylvania counties, in 1728.
7. Philip; married Elizabeth Pollard.

(E. H. Pendleton: "Brian Pendleton and His Descendants," p. 750. S. P. Hardy: "Colonial Families of Southern States," p. 510. R. T. Green: "Notes on Culpeper County," p. 95. Bishop Meade: "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," p. 298. "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. X, p. 201. Family Bible of Edmund Pendleton. du Bellet: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Vol. IV, p. 228 (1907).)

II

HENRY (3) PENDLETON, oldest son of Philip and Isabella (Hart or Hurt) Pendleton, was born in Virginia, in 1683, and died in 1721, the same year his father died, and the year his illustrious son Edmund was born. He is designated as being from King and Queen County, and signed a deed in Essex County in 1719. Henry Pendleton married, in 1701, when he was only eighteen years old, Mary B. Taylor. She married (second) Edwin Watkins. (Taylor II.)

Children:

1. James, born 1702, died in 1753; was sheriff of Culpeper, Virginia; lived in Drysdale Parish in King and Queen County; married a widow from Lancaster County, Virginia, Mary Lyall. He was for many years a clerk of the vestry and lay reader at the chapel of St. Mary's Parish.
2. *Philip (2)*, of whom further.
3. Isabella, born before 1715; married William Gaines.
4. Nathaniel, born in 1715; married his cousin, a Clayton; lived in Culpeper. He was a clerk in the vestry and lay reader at the chapels of St. Mark's Parish.
5. Mary, born in 1717, died in 1803; married James Gaines.

6. John, born in 1719, died in 1799; married (first) a James; married (second) Miss Madison.
7. Edmund, born in September, 1721, died at Richmond, October 26, 1805; was a patriot and a jurist; was president of the Court of Appeals; married (first), in 1741, Elizabeth Roy; married (second), in 1743, Sarah Pollard, born in 1725, living in 1792.

(Greene: "Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia," p. 96. du Bellet: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Vol. IV, p. 228. Rev. Philip Slaughter: "History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia," p. 148. Family Bible of Edmund Pendleton. "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. X, p. 201. S. P. Hardy: "Colonial Families of Southern States," p. 506. Bishop Meade: "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," p. 298. Zella Armstrong: "Notable Southern Families," p. 78.)

III

PHILIP (2) PENDLETON, son of Henry (3) and Mary B. (Taylor) Pendleton, was born in 1704-05. He probably lived in Caroline County, adjoining Spottsylvania County, Virginia. From a deed of sale to his stepfather, Edwin Watkins, in Culpeper County, signed by Philip Pendleton and his wife Martha, we take it that his wife's name was Martha. He is said to have had fifteen children, five of whom were daughters.

Children (others unknown):

1. Mary; married Colonel Edward Waller, second clerk of Spottsylvania County.
2. Jemima; married Richard Gaines.
3. Martha; married Massey Thomas.
4. Mildred.
5. Judith.
6. *Henry (4)*, of whom further.

(du Bellet: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Vol. IV, p. 228. Spottsylvania County Records.)

IV

HENRY (4) PENDLETON, son of Philip (2) and Martha Pendleton, lived in Spottsylvania County. A deed in Orange County, Virginia, a county which was formed of Spottsylvania, states that land left to him was to go on his decease to his sister, Mary Waller, who lived in Spottsylvania County, and the

same is recorded in 1742. Most records of that county have since been destroyed, but there is record of four of his sons. Besides the records of these sons, a great-granddaughter mentions three.

Children:

1. Henry; married Miss Custis.
2. Rev. Philip; married Miss Thomas.
3. *Robert,* of whom further.
4. John; married a Miss Alsop.

(Spottsylvania County Records.)

V

ROBERT PENDLETON, son of Henry (4) Pendleton, left a will:

July 16, 1845.

I, Robert Pendleton, do make this my last will and testament.
Devises to sons Robert,
Edward,
Jackson.
Daughters, Patsy,
Mary,
Frances,
Susan. Son, Jackson, executor.
Teste: (Signed) ROBERT PENDLETON.
MARTIN HICKS,
J. J. PENDLETON,
THOMAS WREN.

The will was probated November 3, 1845. His daughter Nancy is not mentioned in the will, as she was dead by then, but her husband, Martin Hicks, was present. Robert Pendleton married Miss Burrop, though that name is probably an error in the records, as there was no family named Burrop in Spottsylvania, but there was and is a prominent family of the name Burrus, in the county, and in all probability the old fashioned "s" was mistaken for a "p."

(Will Book R, p. 402. Crozier: "Spottsylvania Records," Vol. I.)

VI

NANCY PENDLETON, daughter of Robert Pendleton, died in 1830, when her son, Colonel William Jackson Hicks, was only three years old. She married Martin Hicks. (Hicks III.)

(Ashe: "Prominent North Carolinians," Vol. II, p. 167.)

TAYLOR ARMS

Arms—Ermine, a lion rampant guardant azure, on a chief embattled gules a fleur-de-lis or, between two boars' heads couped erect argent.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed in armor, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a javelin all proper, pendent from the wrist by a ribbon azure and resting on a wreath of the colors, an escutcheon gules, thereon a boar's head couped erect argent.

Motto—*Consequitur quodcunque petit.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

Taylor

OCCUPATIONAL in origin, the name Taylor comes from "the taylor," a cutter-out of cloth, a maker of clothes. It is now understood that "tailor" shall be a trade name, and Taylor and Tayler, the surname. Early rolls are full of instances of this name, and, as a result, Taylor is the fourth commonest patronymic in England, giving precedence only to Smith, Jones, and Williams. The name enjoyed a great popularity during the earliest centuries following the adoption of surnames throughout England, and is often found in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, having as many as fifteen different spellings, among them being Taillar, Tailer, Taylur, and Taylor.

> Some foolish knave (I think) at first began
> The slander that three "Taylers" make a man;
> When many a Taylers boy I knowe hath beene
> Hathe made tall men much fearful to be seene.

(John Taylor: "Workes" (1630). Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

JAMES TAYLOR, of Carlisle, England, born in 1615, came to America about 1635 and located in Virginia, on Chesapeake Bay, between the York and North rivers, in what was afterwards Caroline County. He made his home in New Kent County, where he died in 1695. He married (first) Frances, who died September 22, 1680. He married (second) Mary Gregory.

Children of first marriage, born in New Kent County, Virginia:

1. James, born December 29, 1668, died, in St. Mark's Parish, Spottsylvania County, the part set off as Orange County in 1734, June 23, 1729. He located two tracts, of eighty-five hundred and five thousand acres respectively, of land in Orange County, and there made his

home, which he called "Bloomsbury." He seems to have been one of the company of fifty which accompanied Governor Spotswood on an expedition seeking a passage through the Allegheny Mountains, westward. As a surveyor, he ran the dividing line between Spottsylvania County, Hanover, and Orange, for which service the Virginia Burgesses in 1736 ordered these counties to pay his widow sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco. He was justice of the peace from 1702 to 1714 for King and Queen County, burgess of that county and colonel of militia. James Taylor married, about 1700, Martha Thompson. Children: i. Zachary, grandfather of President Zachary Taylor; married Elizabeth Lee. ii. George, born in 1710; married (first) Rachel Gibson; (second) Sarah (Talliaferro) Conway. iii. Tabitha, born in 1712; married a Wild. iv. Erasmus, born September 5, 1714, died in Orange County, Virginia, July 19, 1794; married Jane (Catlett) Moore. v. Frances; married, August 24, 1741, Ambrose Madison, grandfather of President James Madison. vi. Martha; married Thomas Chew, son of Larkin and Hannah (Roy) Chew. vii. Jane; married Charles Pitt Howard.

2. Jane, born about 1674.
3. Sarah, born about 1676.

Children of second marriage, born in New Kent County, Virginia:

4. Ann (twin), born in 1684.
5. Elizabeth (twin), born in 1684.
6. Mary, born in 1686, died in infancy.
7. *Mary B.*, of whom further.
8. Edmund, born in 1690.
9. John, born in 1692, died in infancy.
10. John, born in 1696; married (first) Catherine Pendleton; married (second) a Thomas.

(Hayden: "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 671, 674.)

II

MARY B. TAYLOR, daughter of James and Mary (Gregory) Taylor, was born in 1688, and died in 1770. She married (first) Henry Pendleton (Pendleton II); married (second) Edwin Watkins. (*Ibid.*)

DAVENPORT ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Davenport

A township and estate in Cheshire gave name to this family, which became remarkable for their fecundity, as is witnessed by the proverb:

"As many Davenports as Dogs' Tails."

They claim descent in an unbroken line from one Ormus de Davenport, who is on record in the time of William the Conqueror. The name is on all early records, and is one of the few names that have preserved their original spelling. Whether the line has remained unbroken since the time of the Conqueror is dubious, yet at the same time it is quite probable. It is not known just where our family came from.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

I

DAVID DAVENPORT was the immigrant ancestor of the Davenport family, and was born about 1650. He is on record as living in Virginia, but little else is known about him, save that he had a son *Martin,* of whom further.

(Will Book E, 1772-98. Land Office Records, Richmond, Virginia.)

II

MARTIN DAVENPORT, son of David Davenport, was born about 1675. He died about 1735, before which time he left the following will:

Martin Davenport, St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia. Probated October 2, 1735.

To sons, David,
James,
Martin,
William, of whom further.

Land in King William County, left me by my father, David Davenport. Wife Dorothy and son William, to be my executors.

Martin Davenport also removed to Spottsylvania County, and, it appears, married the daughter of John Partlow, as latter devises to Sarah Davenport, and Martin Davenport witnessed the will.

(Crozier: "Records of Hanover County, Virginia," Vol. VI, p. 21. Will Book E, 1772-98, Spottsylvania County.)

III

WILLIAM DAVENPORT, son of Martin Davenport, is mentioned in his father's will as executor of the estate, together with his father's wife, Dorothy, who probably was his mother, though his father married twice according to records. William made a will in 1795:

In the name of God, Amen, I, William Davenport, of Spotsylvania County, do make this my last will and testament, dated June 1st, 1795.

Devises to wife subject to pre-nuptial agreement, who apparently was his second wife, and to sons,

Augustine,
William,
James,
John, of whom further.

Daughters—
Delphia,
Nancy,
Sarah,

Sons—
Thomas,
David.

He was a man of considerable property, which consisted of slaves, land, stocks and other types of property. In one of the few records left of that county, the name of his father, Martin, is found.

(Will Book F, p. 19, Spottsylvania County.)

IV

JOHN DAVENPORT, son of William Davenport, is mentioned in his father's will. The following indenture proves the connecting link with the Hicks family:

THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of March, 1811, between John Davenport, and Betsy, his wife, of the county of Spottsylvania, of

the one part, and Peter Hicks, of the other part, witnesseth: for and in consideration of forty dollars, but more especially for the love and affection I bear to the said Peter Hicks, my son-in-law, a certain tract of land, and which he is not to have any more of my land without further grant. (Signed) JOHN DAVENPORT.

Dated March 4, 1811.

In an indenture of Peter (2) Hicks in 1827 we find mention of his wife Sally, which is the name of the daughter of John Davenport.

(Deed Book S, pp. 241, 242. *Ibid.*)

V

SALLY DAVENPORT, daughter of John Davenport, married Peter (2) Hicks. (Hicks II.)

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